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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
GLOBE THEATRE—UNKNOWN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
BOWERY THEATRE—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
PARK THEATRE—DOT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—CINDERELLA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—KING LEAR.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLAN GUARD BALL.
WALLACE'S—OURS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DR. CLYDE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE BAKER'S DAUGHTER.
GERMANIA THEATRE—NITTE LAUTE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE DANITES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HINDO.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
WINDSOR THEATRE—VARIETY.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
COOPER INSTITUTE—BILLIARDS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with rain toward night. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, with rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and feverish, particularly near the close, when prices declined. Government bonds were steady. States dull and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

IN MAKING HIS appointments yesterday Mayor Cooper was good enough to remember the taxpayers by making a handsome reduction in salaries.

TROUBLE is said to be brewing in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Mr. Talmage's style of preaching is not considered exactly the thing, and then it is charged that he has wandered from the pale of Presbyterian doctrine.

OF the sixty thousand students in this country and Canada twenty-five thousand are said to be professed Christians. Prayers were offered in several of the churches yesterday for the conversion of the wicked ones.

THE JURY in the suit for the recovery of the value of a cargo of beef thrown overboard from the City of Brussels were treated to an interesting scientific lecture yesterday by Professor Doremus. His experiments show the necessity for the most rigid sanitary regulations.

OF COURSE the late Marshal-President had no idea of dropping into political prophecy when he announced yesterday that he was going to Grasse, where he would probably remain for some time; but the effect of reading the remark aloud must be peculiarly gratifying to opponents of MacMahon.

MR. EDMUNDS' constitutional amendment resolutions were debated in the Senate yesterday, the principal speech being made by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who sought out the weak spots in the political armor of the Vermont Senator. It will strike the average reader that with so much business ahead the day might have been more profitably spent.

THE REPORT of the Yellow Fever Commission contains a good deal of valuable and interesting information. Owing, however, to the limited time in which the investigation had to be made all the attainable facts have not been gathered, and in view of the importance of the subject it is to be hoped the suggestion that provision be made for the collection of additional data will be adopted.

AN IDEA of the magnitude of the counter-fitting business may be formed from the remarkable statement of the engraver Ulrich before one of the United States Commissioners yesterday. In the course of a year he and his associates printed counterfeit money amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, many of them on banks in this city. The strangest part of his story, however, is that the gang to which he belonged was sustained by a capitalist whose name he declined to disclose.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is high in all the districts except the northern section of the New England States, where it is relatively very low, owing to the northeastward movement of a disturbance over Nova Scotia. The barometer is falling slowly in the Southwest and West, but is yet considerably above the mean. It is very probable, however, that a disturbance will advance over the Gulf and into the South Atlantic States during to-day, and thence move parallel with the Atlantic coast on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, reaching this district to-morrow evening. Light rains have fallen in the western Gulf districts and the Rocky Mountain regions, and snow is reported over the northern lakes, but in very small quantities. Clear weather generally prevailed, except in the central valleys and on the Gulf coast. Morning fogs continue in the latter district. The wind continues fresh to light throughout the country, except the northeastern coast, where it increased during yesterday. Variable temperatures are reported in the northern lake regions. They have risen in the eastern Gulf and have fallen decidedly in the other districts. Rains, accompanied by rising temperatures, are likely to precede the disturbance in its movement through the Atlantic States, and when it will have passed our district the gradients will become steep, causing increased winds. A very severe tornado was developed yesterday north of Vicksburg, Miss. The wind caused the loss of several lives and much damage to property. The weather over the British Islands is threatening. The advance of the depression which is over the ocean off the coast of Ireland is retarded by an extensive area of high barometer, but the rains that precede it are now commencing to fall. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, possibly with rain toward night. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, with rain or snow.

Election of a New President in France.

France has changed her President—suddenly, quietly, peacefully, without disorder, almost without passion. President MacMahon's resignation, threatened several times in the years in which he has held office, was yesterday actually transmitted to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and by him read to that body. The proper steps were forthwith taken to convoke the two houses of Parliament in common session, as the two houses so united constitute a National Assembly, with the power to fill a vacancy, however occasioned, in the Presidential office. They so met by constitutional obligation in a case such as is presented by the Marshal's act, and proceed immediately to the choice of his successor. Convened at half-past four o'clock yesterday, the National Assembly chose M. Grévy President on the first vote by an overwhelming majority. General Chanzy was the only other candidate, and received ninety-nine votes to five hundred and thirty-six for M. Grévy. In this event there is an ample realization of the best that could be hoped as a result of the recent agitations. M. Grévy is at once a man known to be honest and as conservative in a good sense as any man in France, and a thorough republican. It is a wonderful progress for the new Republic to be able to pass with such absolute tranquillity through a crisis like this.

In the few words in which the Marshal states his reasons for the act of retirement from office he exhibits a clear comprehension of the political necessities of the case, and presents his views so frankly and simply, that neither his own countrymen nor the people of any other country will deal with them ungenerously in comment. Honor, duty and devotion to his country, he declares, have always been the primary motives of his conduct, and as these are elements of a man's intentions even the blunders he has made do not discredit this claim, so fairly presented by the sturdy old soldier. He yields his office now because he cannot act in it on his own convictions of the right. He refuses to violate the dictates of his conscience. He desires to take a certain course on a point of public importance, and a course that he believes is within the intention of the law. His views are different on this point from those of the Chamber, and the Ministry are united in the opinion, not merely that the Chamber must be submitted to because it is the ultimate depository of power, but that the view of the majority is right and wise on this point at issue. His persistence would, therefore, only force the Ministry to resign. He could not obtain a Ministry with which he would be in any better position; for one that would sustain his view on this point could not obtain the support of the majority in the House, and one that could obtain a majority would not support him. Consequently he could only repeat the unpleasant experiment of a Ministry such as was formed in May, 1877—a Ministry drawn from the reactionary elements and groups of conspirators. France has pronounced on that, and he does not wish deliberately to insult public opinion. He therefore gives the last evidence of his sincerity in yielding his place to a successor who can conscientiously do what the Assembly requires.

In all this the Marshal has proceeded on convictions that imply assuredly an honest purpose. Our common opinion of the functions of an executive scarcely leaves room, it is true, for a man's conscience to be set up as an element of opposition against the will that it is his simple duty to enforce. With us the Executive is the agent of the popular will, as that will is declared by the appropriate organs; and the popular will, like the king in the common law, "can do no wrong." He who has sworn to execute the will of the nation as that will is declared by the competent authorities has his conscience anchored by that oath, and to come up and plead his conscience as a source of power that may nullify the will of the people is to prove recreant to his obligations. But these views of the simply ministerial relation of the Executive cannot be applied too logically in a country that only the other day was under a strictly personal authority and whose present constitution has been made while Marshal MacMahon has been in office. Even less can they be applied to a soldier not clear in political ethics and badgered on every side by the diverse views of ambitious men and women as to what are really his obligations to his country. In him, if in anybody, it is in some degree excusable to regard an executive as only a king without a crown. He even might defend himself in the refusal to displace corps commanders, his old comrades in arms, on the ground that he has faith in them, and that the law which makes him responsible for public order leaves with him the choice of those with whose aid he must preserve it. Indeed, the law does not require the change of corps commanders once in three years, but it gives the Executive authority to change them at the expiration of that date. He does not, therefore, make a merely obstructive objection in his stand on this point.

But the Marshal considers the acts required "contrary to the interests of the army and consequently to those of the country." He is convinced of this and acts on his convictions. He is guided ultimately by his conscience. Now, in this very fact the Marshal arms his opponents with the strongest possible argument against himself. For the case apprehended is precisely the one he puts. Other men have consciences also, and will act on them; and the Assembly wants to be sure that the consciences that may be found at critical points in an emergency will be inclined the right way. Now, a man's conscience in points of this nature is the sum of his convictions—the outcome at once of all his early prejudices and his later experiences. "By education rather than the law seems to shape men's acts at last far more than we would care to believe. We may take a familiar instance: Two years ago we had a great crisis in our political

cal system, and a great debate and deliberation over a disputed Presidency. All the law of the case was argued over and over again, and at last it was seen that the law on either side was so fairly balanced that a hair would turn the scale one way or the other, and the primary prejudices of the judges supplied the equivalent of that hair. Fifteen judges were divided—eight to seven—according to those convictions which made them republicans or monarchists; not that they were dishonest, but that those original tendencies of sympathy or prejudice gave them their peculiar respective views of the application of the law to the facts. Had the eight been democrats the law would have come out the other way. Now they have had experiences in France, like this in the ultimate point, that it is the original inclination of the functionary's mind that determines the result. Consequently their earnest desire for a change in the military commands was to insure themselves against the calamity of finding the "conscience" of some old imperialist or royalist against the protection of the republican constitution at some supreme moment of public peril.

Fortunately, the republicans have gained, this great point at once and without a ruffle of disturbance. They have removed the last obstacle to the application of the law as it is, and the last great danger that seemed to menace it. From personal rule, from war and insurrection, and from a quasi-royal form of administration they have passed by regular stages till they have now a regular working machinery of government, all of which has come into operation under the new constitution; and for their courage, good will, patience and success they have deserved well of the country.

Trying to Bulldoze the Northern Democrats.

Our special correspondent at Washington sends a lively account of the pent-up wrath of the Southern members of the House, which has been fermenting and effervescing since the recent plain-dealing speech of Mr. Bragg, and which is likely either to find vent or to explode during the morning hour to-day. Most of the Northern democratic members approve of the substance of Mr. Bragg's vigorous speech, although some of them think that his language was unnecessarily aggressive and defiant. We do not share that opinion. Mr. Bragg was as wise as he was courageous in forcing this thing to a crisis. Since the democrats have been in power in the House they have been very commendably trying to establish a claim to public confidence by retrenching the expenses of the government. But the Southern members, a majority of whom desire large appropriations for the benefit of their section, would make all these claims to the merit of economy ridiculous if they could have their way in the matter of Southern claims. Such invasions of the Treasury must be met and defeated on the frontier. The bold attitude of Mr. Bragg must be supported by the Northern members, if the democratic party is ever to become powerful outside the old slave States. The Southern wing of the House was ruined twenty years ago because its Northern wing consisted of "doughfaces." The substance of Mr. Bragg's manly declaration was, "No more doughfaces." The South may again defy the general public sentiment of the country as it did twenty years ago, but the Northern democrats must not again succumb. If the Southern wing of the party choose to bluster or threaten or sulk they must be left to "paddle their own canoe" and to see where it will land them. They are entitled to justice, self-government and the equal protection of the laws, but not to treat the Treasury as little Jack Horner did his Christmas pie. If they flare up and threaten to disrupt the party the Northern democrats must accept this as a lesser evil than the farce of pretending to be *par excellence* the party of economy while squandering great sums on Southern claims, and as a much lesser evil than a renewal of the old reproach that they are a set of "doughfaces," who meekly submit to the dictatorial arrogance of the South. The democratic party cannot afford to be wrecked a second time by a craven fear of displeasing its former masters.

A Movement on Mexico.

In the volcanic land of the Motezumas, where pronouncements have hitherto been alternating with earthquakes in keeping things lively and moving, a band of peaceful citizens of the United States is now pursuing its journey in search of a prize which nearly always rewards with wealth the lucky finder. It is not a gold mine, yet it yields gold in abundance. The avenues that lead to it are rarely opened permanently by the sword, but their barriers fall down before the march of peaceful enterprise. It is true that our countrymen are seeking in Mexico, and, judging from the friendliness of their reception by the government and people of that sunny land, few difficulties lie in the way of the accomplishment of their purpose. The letter of our special commissioner, who accompanies the vanguard of the army of peace now in Mexico, and which we print to-day, depicts a country and treats of a people worthy of a magnificent future, if the one thing needed can be secured, and that is political stability. It is a familiar saying that "the devil finds plenty of work for idle hands," and in applying it to the condition of political and social affairs in Mexico we point out the root of all the evils from which she suffers. If these glorious valleys can be made to resound with the notes of labor peace will smile on the land. Nature gives the harvest, but man does not gather it. What the mass of the Mexican people need now is employment for their superabundant energies in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and such as will leave them no time to attend to the distracting appeals of an army of candidates for political power. To know what the Mexicans are capable of accomplishing, even in the intervals of calm between their revolutions, it is only necessary to examine their institutions of science, art and literature, which deservedly hold high rank among those of more favored nations. If the journeyers of our commar-

cial fellow countrymen among the beautiful scenery of Mexico will not fail to awaken in them a higher appreciation of the wealth, resources and magnitude of this new commercial field, the contact with such good representatives of a land where prosperity, fostered by the spirit of enlightened liberty, forms the grand element of political and social strength, must inspire the people of Mexico with a respect for a neighbor who is too powerful to be unjust and too friendly to be distrusted.

An Interview with General Crook.

There is perhaps no officer of the army who has had better opportunities for a close study of the Indian character or who is a more intelligent and competent observer than General Crook. His interesting conversation with a Herald correspondent which we print this morning is a valuable addition to our means of judging of the latest phases of the Indian question.

General Crook thinks that the recent bloody affair with the Cheyennes was unavoidable from the moment when they decided to die rather than be sent back to the reservation. "It was only," said he, "what all who are familiar with the Indian character would have expected after the Cheyennes had decided not to return. There was not military force enough in the department to have taken them back alive." General Crook thinks that this kind of desperate bravery is not peculiar to the Cheyennes, but is characteristic of the Indian nature. Assuming this view to be correct it is clearly inexpedient to push other tribes into a similar state of desperation. General Crook thinks the Sioux would unquestionably have acted like the Cheyennes under similar circumstances.

General Crook is reluctant to express any opinion of the causes which drove the Cheyennes to take so desperate a resolve, but he says enough to indicate his belief that their dogged refusal to go back was a consequence of ill treatment on the reservation. "The Cheyennes," he says, "went to the south voluntarily and with good feeling, and it would hardly be probable that they would prefer to die rather than return toward the south without some good reason. They were neither fools nor lunatics, and in deciding upon their course they knew as well as we the probable result." When the order came to conduct them back an attempt had to be made to obey it, and the soldiers are not responsible for the result.

General Crook does not anticipate new Indian troubles. He says the Indians at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are at present quiet and contented, and that "they have an honest and capable agent." The honest and capable agent is a most important element in the calculation. "If the promises made to them are kept," says General Crook, "I see no prospect of trouble with them. Any apprehensions of trouble at the Red Cloud or Spotted Tail Agency, under existing circumstances, are groundless." He thinks there is a great deal of "boosh" in the account of a sitting Bull, but does not know whether this chief has crossed the border and is coming south. But with regard to the Indians in general he thinks "all the signs are more indicative of peace than for several years; provided, of course, that they are properly treated and that all promises are kept with them." This opinion, coming from such a source, is hopeful and reassuring.

There is another point in the interview which deserves attention. The power of the Indians and their confidence in themselves is greatly increased by the possession of breech-loading rifles. "The time when it could be said that one soldier was equal to several Indians has gone by. The reverse is now nearer the truth." The whole Indian problem has changed within the last five or six years, and it is absurd to go blindly on in accordance with the old methods.

Death at the Altar.

The sudden death of Father Pelletier at the foot of the altar while in the act of administering the sacrament of marriage at St. Francis Xavier's Church on last Wednesday evening was a very sad event. The wedding was one which had been postponed for a week in consequence of the death of a near relative of the bridegroom; but the delay had only served to add interest to the ceremony and to increase the attendance of the friends of the happy couple. The church was brilliantly lighted and lavishly ornamented with flowers, and as the organ pealed forth its welcome no one dreamed that a cloud of sorrow would so soon overshadow the scene. The heart of the officiating minister was in his work, for he had been the groom's preceptor, and affection as well as duty prompted the words of exhortation and advice which he addressed to the young couple as a preliminary to the sacrament. Scarcely had his utterances ceased, when, as he stretched forth his hand to pronounce a benediction, death arrested the act and, sinking down at the railings of the sanctuary, he passed away without a struggle and apparently without pain. The fatal result was kept from the knowledge of the wedding party until the completion of the services by another clergyman, the belief being that Father Pelletier had simply been attacked by a fainting fit. The dejected clergyman was apprehensive of a sudden death, and his wish, expressed to his friends, was that "should his fears be well founded, his last breath might be drawn at the altar's foot."

Davenport's Doings.

The scenes enacted before the committee now engaged in investigating the conduct of United States Commissioner Davenport illustrate the arbitrary and dangerous character of that officer's proceedings. One witness, whose naturalization papers were illegally seized and kept by the Commissioner, had served in the United States Army during the war and obtained his citizenship in 1868. In the committee room he got possession of his papers, which had been produced in evidence, and at first refused to give them up, although at the request of counsel he subsequently consented to hand them to the chairman of the committee. The incident proves how thor-

oughly the citizens who were deprived of their rights must have been intimidated by Mr. Davenport's threats and array of force to submit to the loss of their papers in the first instance without violent opposition. It is surprising that the outrage did not in some cases provoke conflicts and bloodshed, for the legal voter who was stripped of his privilege of citizenship was just as well satisfied that he was grossly wronged as he would have been had a highwayman robbed him of his purse. Mr. Davenport holds his position under the appointment of the United States Circuit Court and is entitled to discharge its duties "so long as faithful and capable." The power of appointment, no tenure of office being prescribed, includes that of removal at the pleasure of the appointing power, and the appointment of a successor is *ipso facto* a removal of the incumbent. The Court has already passed judgment on Mr. Davenport's acts and ought certainly to promptly appoint his successor.

The Fairy Land of Science.

The London correspondent of the Herald, who, a few days ago, announced by cable the latest results reached by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer in his investigation of the solar problems, has lost no time in communicating those full details for which our American scientists have so loudly called. The long and interesting letter which we print this morning will enable the distinguished professors in our universities, whose views upon this subject we lately presented to our readers, to form that definitive opinion for which the data have hitherto been wanting. The personal glimpses of the two modern magicians, Lockyer, and Crookes, which our correspondent affords us, will be found of interest; and, whatever the final verdict may be upon the question at issue, Americans may well be proud of the fact that their countrymen have furnished some of the most important materials for the solution of the grand cosmic problem. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Lockyer expressly and cordially acknowledges his indebtedness to our modest savans, Professor C. A. Young, of Princeton, and Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford, of this city; and his incidental commendation of the work, in another sphere, of Professors Hayden and Marsh is scarcely less noteworthy. These names, together with those of Professors Joseph Henry, John William Draper and Henry Draper, will assuredly figure in fame's bead-roll along with their British contemporaries, Professors Stokes, Huggins and Frankland.

Of the new and startling conceptions introduced into science by the discoveries of Lockyer and Crookes, as well as by the mathematical speculations upon the same subject lately given to the world by Mendeleef, Lothar-Meyer, Newlands, Stoney, Wilde, Waldner and Schmidt, it is too early to hazard an opinion, but it may be safely assumed that these names and the ideas which they represent must become increasingly familiar in the near future. And while due honor is rendered to these intellectual athletes it would be unjust to ignore the names of the men who, in the past, have expressed their belief in the ultimate unity of matter. The outcome of all the converging lines of research will doubtless prove to be the establishment upon a firm experimental basis of the great science of the cosmic atoms and their vibrations, for which the name of palmatics has been proposed.

It will be seen that the remarks we made a few days ago upon the philological aspect of these physical discoveries were not at all exaggerated. Mr. Lockyer himself complains of the necessity laid upon him of inventing not merely a new dictionary, but a new grammar, for the proper presentation of his novel views. We have the satisfaction to know that the suggestions then made in our columns respecting the terms "chromosphere," "diastasis" and "synstasis" have received the approval of several competent scientists.

As for the ugly term "ultra gaseous," as applied to the fourth "state of matter" just demonstrated by Professor Crookes, there is, however, no occasion to call upon the philologists, inasmuch as that state of matter was theoretically announced twenty years ago by the late Professor Joseph Henry, under the name "etheral," which is good enough for all practical purposes. In fact, it would seem that Professor Crookes' discovery is a virtual rehabilitation of the cosmic theories which were entertained four centuries before the Christian era by certain Grecian philosophers, who, under the names "earth, water, air and fire" taught a correct classification of matter into the solid, liquid, atmospheric and etheral domains. Thus the last word of science is often but the triumphant justification of the intuitions of the youthful world.

What Was Shakespeare?

The world has been hearing for more than two centuries of the many invaluable characteristics and uses of Shakespeare as found in his writings, but how many admirers of the master dramatist realize how indistinguishable Shakespeare the individual is as a topic for writers? The very fact that nothing of consequence is known of his personal history sharpens the pen and provokes a flow of persuasive ink until the Bard of Avon has personally been clothed upon with as many guises as the most inveterate "utility man" at one of his own theatres. We have had books, essays and other speculations on Shakespeare as a gentleman, a boor, a schoolboy, a traveller, a lawyer, a physician, a churchman, a lover, a wine bibber, an abstainer, a theologian, a theosophist, a free lover, an aristocrat, a democrat, a husband, a father, a horse boy, a politician, a good little boy of the Sunday school literature variety, an American, a Frenchman, a Scotchman, a negro, a sailor and a woman—as Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh and nobody in particular—and speculation of this nature shows no signs of weariness. Within this first month of a new year we have at least two more articles on Shakespeare's personality—an essay in *Appleton's Monthly* from the pen of Mr. Appleton Morgan, and entitled "The Shakespearean Myth," and an ingenious and

entertaining treatise, "Was Shakespeare a Catholic?" which Mr. S. B. A. Harper gives to the world through the broad pages of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. All of the theories alluded to have entertained clichés and parties more or less large, and have, one and all, been peculiarly delightful, because out of almost nothing they have perfected such fair and fascinating creations. The material remains as great—or little—as ever; the bard's hold upon humanity has strengthened with every year of the world's progress during the past two centuries, so there is no reason why we may not with confident anticipation look forward to seeing the immortal William in several hundred more poses, and each one according to evidence drawn directly from his own pages. We may fail to learn who and what Shakespeare really was, but there is so much more to find out that the pangs of this little disappointment will be more than alleviated.

Reducing Fares.

The reduction of the stage fares to five cents is a concession to the popular demand for cheap travel, but does not render a Broadway railroad any the less desirable. If it should largely increase the travel on Broadway it would, indeed, only make a street railroad the more necessary, as an addition to the present number of stages would produce more frequent blockades. People now insist upon travelling comfortably and rapidly as well as at reasonable rates, and there is scarcely a square owner on Broadway, between Union square and the Battery, to be found to-day adverse to a Broadway railroad, while a few years ago it was rare to find one in favor of such a road. It has been suggested that inasmuch as the street cleaning authorities always keep Broadway clear, however much they neglect other thoroughfares, we should be sure in the winter of at least one unobstructed line of cars if the Broadway railroad should be constructed, while the railroad company would assist the city authorities in the work of removing the snow promptly. The stage companies have, however, acted wisely in reducing their fares, and it would be well for the elevated railroad corporations to follow the example.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. R. H. Dana arrived in the Scythia. Governor Bullock has arrived from Europe. Mr. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, is at the Everett House. The devil fish, according to Professor Frederic, has purely blue blood. Count and Countess de Montauslain, of France, are at the Buckingham Hotel. An enthusiastic reception was accorded Senator-elect Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, on his arrival at Washington last evening. Mr. Webb Hayes recently wore a buttonhole bouquet at a reception. Almost all the Washington correspondents are speaking of this startling fact. Captain General MacMahon will embark from Havre for Spain on February 15 for the purpose of consulting with the home government. Captain Paul Boyton arrived in Washington yesterday, and will give an exhibition of his life saving apparatus before prominent government officials at the navy yard Saturday. Senator-elect "Cerro Gordo" Williams, of Kentucky, is over six feet high. He is in Washington, and is being made much of by people to whom he is introduced by Senator McCree. Salvini has, according to *Truth*, written a strong recommendation of Mlle. Antoinette, a young Portuguese lady who has five languages at her command. She has appeared at Steinyway Hall, London, with success. General Sherman yesterday reviewed the troops at McPherson Barracks and visited the various battle fields around Atlanta, Ga. He expressed great gratification at the prosperity of Atlanta. He will leave at two P. M. to-day for Savannah. The Episcopal Council of the New Orleans diocese has decided, by a vote of both the clergy and laity, to select the Right Rev. J. H. Wingfield, now Missionary Bishop of Northern California, to occupy the position made vacant by the death of Bishop Wilmer. London *Voice*.—"The wife of one of the most eminent of French financiers fell in love with a prince of the French imperial family. The financier bore his domestic troubles with Christian fortitude, but the lady, taking seriously the proverb of the master, like man, has now run away with the groom."

OBITUARY.

THOMAS SOPWITH, F. R. S., ENGLISH ENGINEER. Thomas Sopwith, who died at Westminster, January 16, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1803, became a distinguished mining and railway engineer both in England and on the Continent, was appointed in 1835 Royal Commissioner of the Forest of Dean, and in the same year was instrumental, through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire, in securing the establishment of the Mining Record Office. He invented and constructed the large geological model of mining districts now in the Government Museum of Practical Geology at London and in the museum of Oxford and Cambridge, and was manager of the famous lead mines of Northumberland and Durham from 1845 until 1871, when he retired from professional life after fifty years' service. He was author of several works on architecture and mining.

JESSE TALBOT, PAINTER.

There died at his residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, from the effects of a fall, Jesse Talbot, an aged American artist. Among his works, which were chiefly landscapes, was a scene on "The Juanita," which has been engraved. Mr. Talbot early in life was employed as a confidential clerk by the American Trust Society, and served that body and many other benevolent and religious societies with great fidelity. During this period his passion for art was so great that he devoted all the leisure he could secure to painting as an amateur. His landscapes are scattered in various collections—one as a striking view of the natural bridge of Virginia, is one of his best. Another is a picture of a corn field, with a proportion of oats and hay. To form a general idea of the extent of this great art it may be stated that 80,000 acres in a strip one mile wide would reach 124 miles, or in the form of a square would measure eleven miles on each of the four sides.

DR. TIMOTHY KERRICK.

A telegram has been received at Franklin, N. H., from Bishop McQuade, of New York, now in Italy, announcing the death of Dr. Timothy Kerrick, of that city, yesterday, of typhus fever. Dr. Kerrick was formerly assistant surgeon at Barstow Asylum for the insane at Flushing, N. Y., but for the past two years he was connected with the Asylum for the Insane at Utica, N. Y., and at the time of his death was travelling with a patient of the latter institution.

COUNT METTERNICH.

The death is announced of Count Metternich, the well-known statesman, which occurred at Pisa, from consumption, on the 4th inst., at the early age of thirty, leaving a young widow (a daughter of Count Furstenberg) and seven children to mourn their loss. Count Metternich resided at Baden Baden, and was the eldest brother of Count Fritz Metternich, with whom he divided popularity throughout the ruling, sleeping and shooting circles of Austria and Germany.